

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AGENT OF THE
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

The FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT of GOODS:

CLOTHING.

MEN'S striped Guernsey Frocks;
Long Cloth Shirts; Black Silk Vests;
Tweed Trowsers; Glace Silk and Satin Cravats;
Waterproof Coats; Cloth Caps;
White Kid Gloves; black Glace Mantles;
Black Lace Mantles; black Cachemere Mitts;
White Lace Sleeves; white Lace Mantles;
Men's Woolen Stockings; men's wh. Cotton Socks;
Ladies' white Cotton Stockings;
Girls' " " "
Pilot Cloth Trowsers; sup. fine Cloth Trowsers;
Blue Cloth Jackets; fancy Check Coats;
Men's Boots.

MUSLINS.

Cambrics, Tape Checks, Hair Cord,
Jaconet, Printed Lawns;
Assorted Printed Muslins and Bishop's Lawn;
Lace and Muslin Sleeves.

COTTONS, &c.

Turkey red and yellow Prints; 30 inch Gingham;
4-4 striped and brown Holland; Canary Prints;
Assorted Table Covers; white India Jean;
White Marseilles; sup'r white Corduroy;
White Drills; Satin and Brown Drills;
Printed border Hand'ks; Pink glazed Lining;
Long Cloth and Maddapollams.

SILKS.

Striped and Check Silks; China Corahs;
India Bandanas; Brocade Hand'ks;
Check and Brussels Silk "
Black Silk Handkerchiefs; black Silk Serge;
Poplins of assorted kinds; Parasols;
Black Silk Mantles; black Glace Mantles.

WOOLENS.

Assorted Blankets, large size; Blue Serge;
Colored Valentias, fine white Flannel;
Fancy Vesting; Merino, 40 inch, ass'd;
Lastings; Princettas.

HARDWARE.

Carpenters' Adzes; Smoothing Irons;
Files of all kinds; flat Bar Iron;
Round Iron; Tea Kettles, 4 and 6 qts;
Knives and Forks; Locks, ass'd; Needles;
Hand Saws; Pit Saws; Scissors;
Spades; Shovels; B. M. Spoons;
Brass Butt Hinges; Plane Irons;
Truck Wheels and Axles; Cut Nails;
Saucepans; Cross Cut Saws;
Tenon Saws; Brass Screws;
Iron Screws; plated Spurs;
Heavy German Silver Spurs; Iron Cringles;
Chain Hooks; Jewsharpes;
Butchers' Steels; cast iron Pots, ass'd;
Curry Combs; Claw Hammers;
Metal Brace Buttons; B. M. Soup Ladles;
Corkscrews; Coopers' Rivets;
Iron Hurdles, 8 ft. long, with 4 upright and 4 horizontal bars;
Sheet Iron; Coopers' Anvils;
Frying Pans; Tinman's Wire.

SADDLERY.

An assortment of Saddles and Bridles, Girths and Stirrups, Cavalry Saddles with Halters, Bridles, &c., complete.
Strong Saddle Bags.

GROCERIES.

Preserved Meats and Vegetables;
Sauces; Pickles; Pie Fruits; Mustard;
Sardines; Pickled Oysters.

NAVAL STORES.

Hemp and Cotton Canvas;
Yellow Metal; Sheathing Copper;
Copper Boat Nails; Sewing Palms;
Redpath's patent Pumps, with fly-wheel;
Bolt Rope; Ratline; Spun yarn;
Tarred Rope, ass'd sizes; Manila Cordage;
Black Varnish; Hambro Lines;
Composition Nails; Copper Tacks;
Pitch; Seaming Twine;
1 artificial Horizon; Boiled Oil;
Ships' Scrapers; Spirits Turpentine;
Iron Ladles; ass'd Paints; Caulking Irons;
Composition Spikes; Flemish Tacks.

SUNDRIES.

Playing Cards; Mane Combs;
Paper Knives; Ivory Card Cases;
Horse Brushes; Tooth Brushes; Shoe Brushes;
Curry Combs; Whips; Decanters;
Wine Glasses; setts Chessmen;
Tortoise Shell Dressing Combs; Ivory Fans;
Velvet Wine Corks; Percussion Caps;
Paste Blacking; Wrapping Paper;
Beeswax; Sandpaper; Shot Pouches;
Bleached Huckaback; Osnaburghs, &c. &c.

Brown Soap; Mottled Soap.

Sandwich Island Salt.

Vancouver's Island Coal, at 15 per ton.
Honolulu, 25th March, 1857. 47-tf

Duff Gordon Sherry.

QR. CASES of a splendid quality of above
Wine, warranted the best article in the market.
Just received and for sale low by
Aug. 27, 1856. 17-tf J. C. SPALDING.

Brandy.

BRANDY—10 qr. casks very old and fine London Dock;
Dark Martell Brandy;
Just received and for sale by
Aug. 27, 1856. 17-tf J. C. SPALDING.

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to HENRY MACFARLANE, of the Commercial Hotel at Honolulu, and the Commercial Billiard Saloon and Restaurant at Lahaina, are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned; and all persons who have claims on the above named HENRY MACFARLANE, are requested to present accounts to the undersigned duly appointed agents for the settlement of his affairs.

12-tf

A. P. EVERETT,
GODFREY RHODES.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been directed by His Excellency, the Acting Minister of Finance, to reduce the credit given at the Custom House for duties, from ninety to forty-five days after the 21st Dec., instant.

Dec. 12, 1856.

W. GOODALE,
Collector-General of Customs. 32-tf

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of Ache & Ahee is this day dissolved by mutual consent; from and after which date the business will be carried on under the firm of Ache. Signed, ACHO, Papaiko, Hilo, August 1, 1856. AHEE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having this day purchased the interest of Ahee in the Sugar Plantation at Papaiko, Hilo, Hawaii, would beg to solicit a continuance of orders for Sugar and Molasses, &c., &c. Signed, ACHO. 20-ly*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the large and commodious Store lately occupied by E. Pitman, Esq., at the Port of Kawaihae, Hawaii, and also the Premises formerly occupied by Macy & Louzada, of the same place, are now prepared to furnish Shipping touching at the above named Port for supplies, with any thing that may be required, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms that supplies can be obtained at any other Port at the Sandwich Islands.

Constantly on hand a good supply of Hawaiian Beef. GEORGE W. MACY,
JAMES A. LAW. 44-tf

Kawaihae, February 26, 1855.

DRY GOODS and CLOTHING, in great variety, for sale by ROBERT C. JANION. 47-tf

Portraits of His Majesty.

A FEW COPIES of the finely executed Lithographic portrait of His Majesty the King, are for sale by the subscriber. The picture is 22 by 25 inches in size, and can be procured unframed or in fine gilt frames, neatly made.

Price in gilt frames, \$10.00 each, in the sheet unframed, \$3.00 each.
Persons ordering from the other Islands, can have the portraits packed and sent by the first vessel. 56-tf H. M. WHITNEY.

PERFUMERY

MANUFACTURED BY DELCROIX, HUGHES & Jones—For sale by the Agent of the Hudson's Bay Company. 10-tf

SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE, from Chalons sur Marne, for sale by ROBERT C. JANION. 50-tf

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY offer for sale Dzs. Marzetti's Ale, in quarts, " Claret, Superior Champagne. 16-tf

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED EX "GEN. MORGAN,"

From San Francisco,

And for sale by the undersigned:

FIRKINS choice Butter;
Boxes Candles;
Cases Cheese;
Cases Olive Oil;
Casks Hams; drums Figs;
Bbls. Carolina Rice;
Cases H. and B. Oysters;
" Clams; do. Lobsters;
" quart Pickles;
" Yeast Powders;
" Saleratus in glass;

SACKS SUPERFINE FLOUR.

48-tf A. P. EVERETT.

Pale and Golden Sherries and Port.

JUST RECEIVED PER "GAMBIA," FROM Tuke, Holdsworth & Co., London, bottled genuine

"Vino Seco de Xeres de la Frontera."

Also on hand, a small quantity of the well known **GENUINE FRUITY PORT**, from the same London House. For sale by ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & STAPENHORST. 49-tf

EXCHANGE ON THE U. S.

SIGHT DRAFTS on Boston, in sums to suit, for sale by J. C. SPALDING, Honolulu, 26th Feb. 1857. 43-tf

SHOES!

JUST RECEIVED—Per Raduga, and for Sale by J. C. SPALDING, 23 CASES SHOES, ASSORTED STYLES. Honolulu, Feb. 23, 1856. 42-tf

[From Dickens' Household Words.]

Justice at Naples.

At the present moment, a large share of the world's attention is directed to Italy, and more especially to Naples, where the atrocities committed by the Government in the name of order and the divine rights of kings, are loudly calling for redress; while naval squadrons are assembled in the Mediterranean to awe the tyrant, and reduce him to policy more just and humane. We purpose to give a short sketch of the state of things there, and leave to our readers the task of drawing their own conclusions from the facts.

It will be remembered that in eighteen hundred and fifty-one Mr. Gladstone published two letters to Lord Aberdeen, giving an account of four months' inquiry into the condition of affairs at Naples. His statements were first privately communicated to the Neapolitan government, but remained unnoticed by it. He had no alternative, therefore, but to publish them for the sake of common humanity. An official reply emanated from Naples; but like many other official documents, it was full of mystification and untruth. Mr. Gladstone rejoined, and the correspondence dropped; but the events of the succeeding five years have more than confirmed his assertions. With an alteration of names in a few cases, and with no alteration at all in others, events recorded in eighteen hundred and fifty-one are true of eighteen hundred and fifty-six. Thus the letters may be safely taken as the basis of our account; and being now out of print, a resumé of them may not be unacceptable.

The acts of the Neapolitan Government are objected to as contrary to the laws both of the State and of natural justice. In January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight the king voluntarily gave a constitution to his subjects, providing, among other things, that the monarchy was to be limited, constitutional, and under representative forms, with the legislative power residing jointly in the king and the national parliament. But, chiefly, article twenty-four declared that "personal liberty is guaranteed. No one can be arrested except in virtue of an instrument proceeding in due form of law from the proper authority—the case of flagrancy or quasi-flagrancy excepted. In that case, by way of prevention, the accused must be handed over to the proper authority within the term, at farthest, of twenty-four hours; within which also the grounds of his arrest must be declared to him." In May of the same year, a struggle occurred between the king and his people, in which the former gained a complete victory. But he renewed the constitution and declared it irrevocable, nor has it been formally abolished. How he has kept the promise made under the most solemn oaths, we are now about to inquire.

The great instrument of tyrannical government is the police; not the respectable and trusty force which exists in our own land, but one which is feared and hated by all who come in contact with it, and which sometimes even despises itself. An anecdote will best confirm this. Bolza, a well-known police-agent at Milan, died a year or two ago. In the revolution of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the private notes of the government were discovered; which, after a number of not very flattering epithets, described him as understanding his business, and being right good at it. In his will, however, he forbids any mark to be set over his grave, his sons to enter the police force, or his daughters to marry any member of it. Let it also be borne in mind that at Naples the head of the service is a cabinet minister; and as shown in the instance of Mazza—who lately, in his official capacity, insulted a member of our embassy—of great influence, and on intimate terms with his royal master.

How does the police act? So far from an arrest being made according to law, upon depositions and a warrant, it is a purely arbitrary seizure of all whom the Government wishes to get rid of. The victim is brought to the police-office, questioned and bullied till he utters something which can be wrested against him; false witnesses are employed; counter-evidence refused; and at last, a statement thus obtained is embodied in a warrant, and the arrest becomes legal—at least as to the letter of the law. Were the process speedy, and a fair trial possible in the end, the evil would be less. But sixteen months is the shortest time Mr. Gladstone ever heard of as elapsing before the accused is put on his trial; and in the present year, Mignona and his fellows have been condemned fifteen months after arrest. The cells in which these unfortunate *detenuti* are confined are so loathsome that the surgeons will not enter them; and the sick and half-dead patient is made to toil up stairs to receive medical advice. The food allowed is also nauseous, and common felons are crammed with political offenders at night, to sleep as they can, in a low, dark, unventilated room. Judge Peronte was treated even worse, for he and two other men were kept for two months in an underground cell, eight feet square, and with one small grating through which it was impossible to look out; nor were they allowed to leave the cell for any purpose whatever. Similarly, the Baron Poccari was immured till his trial in a dungeon twenty-four feet below the level of the sea. And but a few weeks ago, I heard Captain Acuti declare that he had flogged unconquered prisoners by order of the government; yet such treatment is expressly forbidden by law. Now, it must be distinctly remembered that the victims selected for this terrible persecution are not a number of violent low-born republicans, but the middle class, the strength of the state; and as few of them have independent property, and confiscations sometimes takes place on arrest, each prisoner or refugee becomes to his friends the centre of a circle of

misery. Out of one hundred and forty deputies who came to the Parliament at Naples, seventy-six were in confinement or exile in eighteen hundred and fifty-one; and the rest only purchased liberty by absolute submission to the royal will. On the other hand, the lazzaroni, the lowest class in the state, and probably in the world, are flattered and caressed, and were slipped like bloodhounds, in eighteen hundred and forty-eight, on their unfortunate countrymen. An occasional largess, and in great crises the promise of plunder, suffices to repress their strength, or to arouse it when required on the side of the king; while those orders whose intelligence and moral force the government unnaturally dreads, are specially thinned out and intimidated. A system like this is evidently suicidal, but it is, nevertheless, one which calls for the serious attention of all who have the power to abolish or restrain its excesses.

The prisoner is next brought before his judges, and here we may shortly describe the Neapolitan Bench. In the trial just concluded at Naples, the judges are said to have behaved more kindly and independently than usual. But on the whole, the courts are as servile and untrustworthy as when Mr. Gladstone attended them. English judges are models of learning and integrity, selected from the highest ranks of the bar. Neapolitan judges, on the contrary, are under-paid, of an inferior grade of the bar, and hold office during the royal pleasure. Thus, they are mere creatures of the court; and in several instances have been summarily dismissed for presuming to acquit men whom the government had accused. Navarro, who was President at Poirio's trial, induced the other judges by such threat to convict the ex-minister and his fellow-prisoners, though one of the charges against them was conspiring to kill Navarro himself; a fact which in any other country would have prevented him from acting at their trial as chief judge. The same man also, when a witness was suspected of not even knowing by sight the prisoner he was accusing, and was therefore asked by the counsel to identify him, affecting not to hear the question, called out, "Signor Nisco, stand up! the court has a question to ask you;" and by this convenient interference rendered the desired proof of the witness's perjury impossible. On another occasion, the serious illness of a political prisoner suspended the sittings of the court for some days; but Navarro compelled the medical attendants to certify his convalescence, and the poor creature himself to be carried on a chair into court, where he was brow-beaten and accused of feigning to be ill, until the surgeons insisted on the immediate danger to his life unless speedily removed to his cell. In a few days he was laid in his grave. Finally, special courts are held for the sake of dispatch; and on such occasion, many forms most valuable to a prisoner are dispensed with. This happened in the instance of Poirio; and thus about forty persons were deprived of valuable aid for the sake of expedition, after having been eighteen months and upwards awaiting their trial.

Carlo Poirio is the son of a distinguished lawyer, an accomplished man, and of unblemished character. Under the constitution he was a minister of the crown, enjoying the king's full confidence, his advice being asked even after his resignation. His principles were certainly not more liberal than those of Lord John Russell; but when the king determined to over-ride the constitution, it was necessary to get rid of him. In July, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, therefore, an anonymous letter warned him to fly; which, if he had done, it would have been taken at once as an acknowledgment of guilt. He remained at his house, and next day was arrested. His offence was not told him, as it should legally have been, although, in a week's time, he was brought up for examination. A letter was put into his hand, alleged to have been received by him from the Marquis Dragonetti, and containing of course the most treasonable expressions. The Marquis is an accomplished man; but in this letter had been guilty of mis spelling and of ungrammatical sentences. Besides, he had given all his names and titles in full, and committed the strange imprudence of sending his treasonable document by the ordinary post. To confirm suspicion of forgery, some real letters of his were found among Poirio's papers, and on being compared with the seditious letter, they proved it to be a forgery of the classiest kind. This being the only charge set up against Poirio, he ought, in justice, to have been released, and his accuser committed in his stead. But the document was simply laid aside, and Poirio remained until another accusation more successful could be prepared. Meanwhile, he lay for eight months in ignorance of his crime and fate, in dungeons such as we have described, every effort being made to entrap him or other prisoners into statements which could be used against him at his trial. Pecheneda, chief of the police, and a cabinet minister, examined prisoners in secret and without witnesses for this purpose; and on one Carafa refusing to make a false charge against Poirio, though bribed by the promise of his own release, Pecheneda exclaimed: "Very well, sir, you wish to destroy yourself; I leave you to your fate." At last the witnesses were found willing to charge Poirio with treasonable acts.

The accusation was, that he was a chief of the *Unita Italiana*, a republican sect, and intended murder the king. Margherita, one witness, indignantly deposed that Poirio had been expelled a society for proposing to keep up the monarchic constitution, so that his evidence was, of course, unavailable. Romeo, another witness, was a member of the sect; but that was in contradiction of a witness, Jervolino; and besides, Romeo's evidence inculpated Bozzelli and Torella, who were cabinet ministers when that evidence was given. On Jervolino's statement alone, therefore, was